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Managalasi Sentences

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Second Draft

September, 1970

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0. Introduction

Managalasi is a language of the Kolarian family¹ and is spoken by approximately 4,000 people in the Northern District of Papua. They live in an area southeast of Mt. Lamington and southwest of the Hydrographers Range, and extend as far south as the Birigi River. The materials for this paper were gathered in the village of Numba.

The research and writing of this paper have been carried out under the auspices of the Office of Education (of the United States Government), Health, Education, and Welfare Contract No. OEC-9-097756-4409(014). This Contract was undertaken and directed in New Guinea during 1970 by Dr. Robert E. Longacre.

The Managalasi phonemes are a (ə unstressed following vowels, a elsewhere), ch (voiceless alveopalatal affricate), e (ɛ word finally, e elsewhere), h, i, j (voiced alveo-palatal affricated), k, ʔ, m, n, o (ɔ word finally following bilabials o elsewhere), ɹ (retroflexed flap, and fluctuates with a lateral flap before u and i), s, t, u, u̠ (high central rounded u), v (voiced bilabial fricative), ʔ (glottal stop), and ˈ (stress, marked only on the second syllable of two-syllable words and on those vowels following non-syllabic u).

The symbol N represents a morphophoneme such that

$$/v/ + N \rightarrow /m/,$$

$$/j/ + N \rightarrow /n/,$$

and in all other contexts $N \rightarrow \emptyset$

When N is not involved consonant clusters reduce by the rule

$$C_1 + C_2 \rightarrow C_2.$$

Managalasi sentence structure may consist of only one clause with just a verbal predicate (these are most frequent), or it may consist of a string of up to nine (this number has been observed) clauses ending with one whose verb is suffixed. The suffixes mark the end of a sentence. Sentence strings are grouped into different paragraph types.

The purpose of this paper is to present an analysis of the types of suffixes that string clauses together to construct sentences and, more briefly, the types of suffixes that string sentences together to construct paragraphs.

The author is particularly indebted to Alan Healey for his indispensable help during the preparation of this paper.

1. Morphology of the last verb in a sentence

1.1 Independent verbs

Sentences at the end of paragraphs usually end in an independent verb. Independent verbs are suffixed to show the following categories:

	1 pers sg.	1,2,3 pers pl.	2,3 pers sg.
Future	- <u>'ejo</u>	- <u>'eja</u>	- <u>'ena</u>
General future	- <u>huna</u>	- <u>huna</u>	- <u>huna</u>
Past	- <u>uta</u>	- <u>ara</u>	- <u>Nana</u>
Present	- <u>o</u>	- <u>o</u>	- <u>No</u>
Abilitative/ Habitual	- <u>ura</u>	- <u>ura</u>	- <u>Nuna</u>
Polite/Future Imperative	- <u>'uta</u>	- <u>'avara</u>	- <u>'amana</u>
Strong Imperative (2nd pers only)	*X* *X*	*X* *X* -ha	-Na *X* *X* *X*
Polite/Future Neg. Imper. (2 & 3 pers)	- <u>'uma</u>	- <u>'ava</u>	- <u>'uma</u> - <u>'ama</u>
Unfulfilled Intention	- <u>u'u</u>	- <u>a'a</u>	- <u>a'a</u>
Polite/Future Imper (begging)	- <u>uma</u>	- <u>ava</u>	- <u>ama</u>

Examples:

hu nesi 'ek-ana.
he steal get-past

'He stole them.'

ja maporua jona irara vajih-ane.
you marbles your who gave-you-past

'Who gave you your marbles?'

nuni maporua 'ek-a va'-e ve-ha.
my marbles get-and go-and play-imp

'You take my marbles and play'.

(ro niari Monite ro ikiane Nupa 'usev-ara.
come yesterday Monday come) here Numba arrive-past

'And we came yesterday on Monday arriving here at Numba.'

ikehu hij-o.
here stay-pres

'And I am staying here.'

na monia pana pa'ime-'aeju.
I money not not-buy-fut

'I have no money, I can't buy it.'

ee na tea manim-o.
and I stomach feel good-pres

'And it makes me happy.'

[Chiruru kara'ajaho me-ne va'ajiv-ara.
flower over there that pick-and go-past]

'And we picked chiruru (flowers) that were over there. And we went (on down there).'

1.2 Independent conjunctival verbs

In slots in the middle of logic-oriented paragraphs it is common to find an independent conjunctival verb at the end of a sentence. This verb consists of any independent

verb form except the imperative to which one of the following conjunctival suffixes is added:

-ka'ivo

-kúni

-'omo

-'e

Since these suffixes have a range of meaning they are discussed in some detail below. (Note that much of this material should perhaps be moved across into a revised paragraph paper later on.)

1.2.1 -ka'ivo is a suffix that is used in four discrete ways and follows almost any final tense suffix.

(a) Contrast 'but', 'and'

na iji va'-uta-ka'ivo na va'-e kua ara nuna niri-e
I there go-past-but I go-and ground place my look-over-and

'I went over there but (now) I am going to look over my grounds. And I...'

vuina ahamo'oljaho in-ana-ka'ivo vinijaho na ij-uta-ka'ivo
cousin middle eat-past-and tail-the I eat-past-and
pini.jaho nanakumano maho'o ij-uta.

'My cousin ate the middle part and I ate the tail and the rest of it I ate myself'.

nu huni maporua pa'ek-ara-ka'ivo hu nuna 'ek-uma.
we his marbles not-get-past-but he ours get-polite fut.

'We didn't take his marbles but he can take ours.'

'um-ana-ka'ivo [maporuijaho 'ek-ajaho] 'ek-a ro-ume
told us-past-but [marbles get-when] get-and come-and

'("Give me some marbles and I'll play with you",) he told us but when we brought the marbles he came and took them from us. And we...'

(b) Contra-expectation-'but' 'and'

'uri-na ani rej-ara-ka'ivo na 'eka-huni-jaho nehi pin-ana.
 grow-and all is-past-but I get-fut-when rain fell-past

'It grows all over but when I was going to get it, it rained.'

nu Tipa nanuso ka'ivo saja tiria'e ija i-ne
 we Tipa ourselves and cockatoo three these eat-and

'Tipa and I were alone and we ate three cockatoos. And we...'

(c) Negative paraphrase - 'but'

monia paape-huna-ka'ivo maven-uva'-o.
 money not-get-fut-but just do-cont-pres

'You will not get money but you will work for nothing.'

pa'ime-huna-vo mava ju-huna.
 not buy-fut-but just give us-fut.

'We will not buy it but you will just give it to us for nothing.'

(d) -ka'ivo following final verb endings marks the end of sentences and paragraphs as illustrated in the following letter. No English translation seems suitable for -ka'ivo when in this position.

Na oni asura nitama a Pej-uta-ka'ivo na asuri jaho
 I your letter long ago get-past-para. I a reply

nive-huna-vo
 would write-fut-but

'I received your letter a long time ago. I would have written a reply but

vu ea ka'one aturesi ve-huna paki-marejo iji huna'e
 then man who address write-fut. not see-and that's why

then I didn't see anybody who could write your address and that's why

pavej-ura-'omo ivi'a Korara vu'-i vej-u-ka-me na oni
not write-past-and now Kora to come get ready-as I your

I haven't written. And now as Kora is getting ready to come I

asura veju ka'ivo na na'ia mapoka ea 'uara-me paraiteijaho
letter write para. I nights many girls tell-and Friday

am writing your letter. Every Friday I tell the girls (to come).

puka tah-ura-'omo iviamai Pokira ro-ajaho nú pu pú'umo
book read-cont-and [now Poki come-that] we them with

And we are reading the book. Now that Poki has come we are

tah-ura-ka'ivo Memaho a iki kamino va'-ajino hu ira'ata
read-cont-para. [Mema you here down there went-when] she lie

reading together. Mema, when you wa went from here to down there, she lied.

apej-ume no'o Baiami 'ura-uva'-o Baiami 'urarah-e ija
MADE*AND two Byram argue-cont-pres Byram scold-and this

And both she and Byram were arguing. And Byram scolded her.

'uama "ikaho oni ara pana'omo a iviamai oni ari
SAID this your village not-so you now your village

And he said, "This is not your village. So now go to your own

va'-a 'uav-ume [va'-ajaho] mai'o paroi'ina-ka'ivo Bakaho
go-imp said-and [went-when] not yet not come-para. Raka

village? he said to her. And she left and hasn't come back

nuni asura paven-u-kuni [ona ve'-ama-jaho] vu ara
my letter not writes-pres-so [your write-if] then you

yet. And Raka hasn't written me a letter. So if he writes to

nuni heha vej-e ka-uta-ka'ivo na ekisasia pana'omo
my paper make-and see-pol fut-para. I paper none so

you then you write me a letter and I will know (about him).

Uhema oni ekisasia isomaa vej-u-ka'ivo nuni vu'a nijina.
 Uhema his paper rip-and make-pres-para. my story is enough

So

I have no writing paper. ~~***~~ I ripped off some of Uhema's writing paper and I am writing (this). My story is finished.'

1.2.2 -kúni is a suffix that marks a reason clause or string and may be suffixed to almost any final tense suffix (see section 7. of verb paper). The final -i on -kúni fluctuates with different speakers to -a or -e. -kúni is used in four discrete ways.

(a) In 75% of the cases the following clause is an imperative clause to which the reason clause refers.

Examples:

oni akisia ikaho nam-u-kúni (ro e apúsamoni-e.)
 your handkerchief this is-present-so (come get put walk-and)

'This handkerchief of yours is here so come and get it and put it on and walk around (like your friends). And you...'

Marija vu'a ('uárú-i 'aha-u'e) ve-nú-kúni he-huá.
 Marija story (tell us-purp. desire-and do-pres-so listen-imp.

'Marija has indicated that he wants to talk to us. So listen!'

pana-kúni a aho'a mué-na ro-o.
 not-so you more gather-and come-present

'You didn't (get enough wood). So go gather some more and come'

kameho aho'a nav-u-kúni va *** 'ek-a.
 there more is-pres-so go get-imp.

'There is some more over there. So go get it.'

maha kameho Nupara ma'ahi roaji-mu-kúni-na.
 pig over there Numba middle come-pres-so-equative

'A pig came over there into the middle of Numba village (so go kill it (implied)).'

taupara ro-u ka-me 'umena-'eja-kuni ro'amana.
patrol officer come-pres see-as call you-fut-so come-imp.

'(If) we see that the patrol officer comes we will call you. And so you must come.'

(b) In a few instances the reason clause refers back to some previous statement or question.

[iji 'eka o-'ava-rono vajih-u-kuni raka ve-ne ijaho
this get walk around-fut-pres give him-pres-so do-and this
what
aji-ma 'ana ava-no.
angry-and hit do-pres

'I gave it to him (so) he could take it and walk around (with it) so why did you ~~get~~ angry and hit him?'

mamako iviamai ~~ma~~^{ma}'ahi va-'amana ara ikaho vej-ume
quickly now outside go-imp. you this do-and

<u>siscran-ana-kúni</u>	<u>túna'i</u>	<u>ro-'ama-jaho...</u>
ruin-past-so	later	come-fut-when

'Quickly now you go outside! You did this. And it is ruined! So later when you some (back here)....'

(c) There are a few instances where "reason" does not adequately explain the usage. Seems to be used as an emphatic marker.

ja pú'umo va karohi nechi'i hi'ina-kúni-na.
you together go over bush staying one-emp-~~equative~~

'Let's go together over there to the bush and stay (have a picnic.)

na Godi 'ajo'ina-kúni Godi 'ajo-mareja'e iji'a i'ina-kúni-na.
I God greeting one-so God greet-and then eating one-emp.-equat.

'I always greet God (pray before I eat) so we will greet God and then we will eat.'

mane'a hi'ina-kúni 'uá-'i
trap staying one-emp told him-and

'...I'm (going) to trap birds," I told him and...'

(d) In a few instances -kúni marks a negative reply (to a command) which is preceded by a reason clause.

na niona'e 'ek-a ro-uta-'omo . na paape-'eju-kúni-na.
I yours get-and come-past-so I not-get-fut-emph-equat.

'I brought it for you. So I will not take it back.'

na 'icha toi 'oj-ura-'omo pavu-'eju-kúni.
I tree top walk-cont-so not come-fut.

'I'm up in the tree top. So I will not come.'

1.2.3 -'omo 'and', 'so', 'and so' is a suffix that is used in two discrete ways and follows almost any final tense suffix.

(a) -'omo is attached to a verb acting as a conjunction between sentences.

kara'i rin-ana-'omo . na ki-ma ro-uta.
over there hide-past-and I see-and come-past

'He hid them (the roots) over there. And I saw them and came (back).'

kahino rera jarane Huiachavuri notu-ara-'omo , su'u
up there what name Huiachavuri sleep-past-and morning

'uri-ne.
got up-and

'We slept at, what was the name, Huiachavuri. And we got up in the morning. And we...'

(va Sivurani rene roajiv-ara-'omo) ivi'a va'-e.
go Sivurani from came-past-and now go-and

'We went to Sivurani and we came here from there. And now we are going (back there). And we...'

ape va ranam-ana-'omo Joni Pitara e'u apen-ana.
get go put-past-and John Peter came get-past

'he took (my cloth) and put it (there). And John Peter came by (there) and got it.'

tapara kaji iviasi ameipara-'omo,aran-o.
snake that today kill-past-and make noise-pres.

'They killed that snake today. And (it) is making the noise (that's why it sounds that way).'

mava-na va'-ura-'omo va hi-nu hi-nuva'-u'e...
all together go-habitual-and go stay-and stay-cont-and

'we all went together. And we went and stayed for a long time and...'

(b) In other instances -'omo marks a reason clause.

a ija 'uim-una-'omo na jahenah-areje 'ek-a ro-huna.
you that tell me-habit-and I pull out-and get-and come-fut.

'You tell me that (again). And I'll pull some out for you and bring them to you (next time).'

arih-a va'-ana-'omo va'-i'i ka-'amana.
go down-and go-past-so go-as look-imper

'he went down there. So as you go (down there) look for him!'

nuni 'ua na niari ahe-ma nechi'i va'-eme ranami-a
my dog I yesterday took-and forest go-and left me-and

ro-ana-'omo na iji sa-ma ro-uta-'omo a vi kam-ana?
come-past-and I there hunt-and come-past-so you have see-past

'yesterday I took my dog to the forest and he left me and came back (to the village). So I came back to find him. Have you seen him?'

Joni Pitara apen-ana-'omo mih-ana.
John Peter get-past-so give me-past

'John Peter took it. So he gave it to me.'

'na icha toi oj-ura-'omo, pavu-'eju-kúni, 'unej-ume.
I tree top am-past-so not-come-fut-emph call-and

'I'm up in the tree top. So I will not come", he called. And I...'

ikaho nuni maporua'e nesi 'ek-ara-'omo, na ivi'a ijihuna'e
these my marbles steal get-past-so I now that's why

na 'ek-á-kúni. ja ivi'a are-ha.
I take-pres-emph you now stop-imp.

'These are my marbles and you stole them. So I am now (going) to take them. And you stop (playing) now.'

(c) In one instance -'omo seems to mark the topic of the discourse.

kijiji-na-'omo, Mainari muá-ma ro-ana-'omo. nú
fish that-equat. Mainari wrap-and come-past-and we

húmatijaho Nambarura ij-ume.
the head Nambaru ate-and

'That fish--Mainari wrapped it up and brought it here. And Nambaru and I ate the head. And she...'

1.2.4 When the suffix -'e 'and, but' occurs on the paragraph final ending the sentence then functions as a paragraph non-final ending.

ira-ma hij-ura-'e . hura ro-arena 'úv-uma ka-me.
put up-and stay-habit-and he came-and tells us-and see-and

'We lived in houses made of flat boards. And he came and told us (to tare it down). And we...'

nú vera mai ira-ma hij-ura-'e , vu ijaho iviamai
we vera real put up-and stay-habit-and then this now

ro-arame ija 'úma,
come-and this told us

'We lived in houses with the walls made of vera (tree). And now this man came and told us...'

a pajahen-ana-'e . hej-u.
you not pull out-past-and see-pres.

'I see you haven't pulled (some of) them out.'

na nuni soa mai'o pasav-uta-'e na ni a hú'úmo
I my plants yet not plant-fut I immed. you with

va-huna~~hú~~-e. soa nuna mai'o pasav-uta.
go-fut-but plants my yet not plant-past

'I haven't planted my garden yet. And I would go with you,
but I haven't planted my garden yet.'

1.3 Semi-dependent verbs.

In slots in the middle of time-oriented paragraphs a sentence usually ends in a semi-dependent verb form, that is, in a verb which ends in either -Ne or -ume. These indicate that the paragraph is not yet finished and that at least one more action in the sequence remains to be described. These two suffixes depend upon the last verb in the paragraph for the indication of aspect, and mood, and sometimes even subject person and number. These two suffixes are similar (not the same) in form to two of the dependent suffixes that occur in the middle of sentences. (See 2.2 below.) The suffix -Ne indicates that the next clause has the same subject as the one to which -Ne is attached, and -ume indicates that the next clause has a different subject.

Examples:

nú jura me-nare'e icha 'u-me.
we garden clear-and then tree cut-and

'We clear the garden site and then we cut the trees. And we...'

tara uhu-e.
brush cut-and

'And we cut the brush. And we...'

ro-e.
come-and

'And we came. And we...'

karakaro hij-ume.
over there stay-and

'And we were over there. AND he...'

pinijaho mih-ume.
another give me-and

'and he gave me another (marble). And I...'

[iji Mitaura oni 'iruma ape-na (va kahi parua ari ma-'urono)
then Mitaura his food get-and go up men house give-would]

'uáriv-ume.
tell-and

'And then they told me to take Mitaura's food up to the single men's house and give it to him. And I...'

ape-na (va ma-'i) na iji parua ari nuni maporua 'ek-a
get-and go give-and I then men house my marbles get-and

va'-e.
go-and

'And I took it and gave it to him and I got my marbles there at the single men's house. And I...'

1.4 Clause-embedded verbs

A sentence may be embedded in a clause-level slot such as subject, object, time or location. The final verb of such an embedded sentence is a special form which might be called "clause-embedded". Clause-embedded verbs are marked for tense

and subject person as follows:

	1 pers sg.	1,2,3 pers. pl.	2,3 pers sg.
Future	- <u>'u</u>	- <u>'ava</u>	- <u>'ama</u>
General Future	- <u>huni</u>	- <u>huni</u>	- <u>huni</u>
Past	- <u>u</u>	- <u>a</u>	- <u>Na</u>
Present	- <u>u</u>	- <u>u</u>	- <u>Na</u>

Following these suffixes comes one of a variety of endings which incorporate a deictic (demonstrative) suffix usually followed by one or more slot-marking suffixes.

A Some common endings are:

-jaho 'when', 'that which'

-ji 'when, that, there'

-jiane 'when, that, there'

-kajaho 'that which'

-kaho 'that which'

-rono 'so that'

-jihuna'e 'because'

-jihunihahi 'that's why'

More research is needed to determine which particular clause-level slots each of these endings occur in, how they contrast in meaning, and how they match up with comparable slot-marking suffixes on nouns. In the examples in this paper all such sentences embedded in clauses are set off between square brackets []. Although in the majority of instances the embedded sentence is a single clause, it may be a longer

sentence, and there is one recorded instance of even a paragraph embedded in this way.

aji-ma ro ijane ['iruma ka'ene nara ape-na va'-u-jaho] i-ne,
came up come these [food that I got-and go-pres-that] eat-and

'They came up (into the house) and ate that food that I had brought. And they...'

na [nuni maporua mai'u'ini-jaho Jimi vena mué-na ro-e.
I [my marble the new Jim wood gather-and come-and
vajah-ume. mih-a-jaho] ape mah-ume.
gave-and give-past-that got give-and

'I got my new marbles that Jim had give me for getting, bringing, and giving firewood to him, and I gave them (to Mitaura). X

And I...'

[haraja 'ahiji va'-i'i ka-ma-jaho] haraja pini-jaho ro-e.
coconut on there go-while see-past-that coconut another come-and

'while he went along on the coconut leaf there he saw that another coconut leaf came (down and touched the other one). And he...'

Ejuma javi'ijaho hu iji he-narame [hu ni'aha kuinu roaji-a-kano]
And flying fox he that hear-and [he time one come-past-there]

napara kajaho 'uáh-a ape-na va'-e,
woman that marry-and get-and go-and

'And so the flying fox heard that and he at once came down there and married that woman and took her (back to his village). And he...'

[pu 'ani-'ava-jaho] na china re-ne.
they kill me-fut-if I firefly become-and

'If they kill me I will become a firefly. And I...'

[nipi-ma ru va'-a-jiane] kiha 'ahiji aji-ma
stretch (body)-and go-past-there wall on there go up-and
va'-ana.
go-past

'And he stretched (himself) and went over there and went up the wall (made of) sago stems.'

[hanuha ka'ene iji hi-nuji] paij-uma.
 animal that there stay-that not eat-pol. fut.

'Those animals that live over there I may not eat.'

['Ee kare juraka mej-a-karaho] Makusine?
 and over there clear-past-there Makusi
 garden-that

'That garden that they cleared over there--is that Makusi?'

[na nuni kaukara ma'uko vuini-mu-jihunihahi] hura no'o
 I my work little think-pres.-that's why week two
hi-'u-kajaho hi-na iji necha o-nareje iji'a uri
 stay-fut-that stay-and bush walk-after then leave
 there
ro-huna.
 come-fut.

'I can think of a little work there to do and the two weeks I stay there I will walk around in the bush (hunting) and then come back.'

[ro-a] [Jimi 'usia veni-'ama-ro] ['uarav-u-jaho]
 come-and Jim medicine do-fut-would tell him-past-when
ija 'uima 'usia pavena-eju-kuna.
 this said medicine not do-fut-emph.

'And I came and when I talked to Jim about doing my medicine and he said to me, "I will not do your medicine!"'

[kahiane nauma nuna ei-u-jine] [pataroh-i'i ro-e,]
 up there string my get-past-there ignor-while come-and

'I gathered up my string there and while I forgot (trapping birds) I came here. And I...'

[kuá-ma 'uri-na-jarahara] [purúvarej-ume,]
 die-and get-up-past-one who not understand-and

'the one who died and got up I didn't understand (about it). And I...'

[iviamai niva'-e,ari va'-ama-kaho] [túna'i ikaho paro-e,]
 now go-and village go-fut-there later here not-come-and

'No^u go. And you go to the village there, later don't come back here (again). And you...'